THE MEMORIE OF THE MOST WORTHIE AND RENOWMED BERNARD STVART, Lord *D' Aubigni* renewed.

Whereunto are added

VVishes presented to the Prince at his Creation.

By *Walter Quin*, Seruant to his Highnesse.

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.
Hor. Od.

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TO THE PRINCE MY most gracious Maſter.

I Yours in zealous loue and due reſpect,
Great Prince, to you preſent, as yours by right,
This true Memoriall of a worthy Knight;
Whom as your owne you cannot but affect:
Sith both your Royall linage by him deckt,
As him it honour'd, and his vertues bright,
That early ſhew in you their orient light,
Your rayes on him, and his on you reflect.
Vouchſafe therefore to view with gracious eye
Theſe verſes, though not worthy of your view
As mine, yet in reſpect that they renew
His fame, and Yours, as his, become thereby.
So fauour ſtill may the Celeſtiall Pow'rs,
And worthieſt Muſes *honour You, and Yours.*

W. QVIN.

The Preface.

He memorable vertues and actions of the renowmed Bernard Stuart, *Lord* D' Aubigni, *recorded in ſundry hiſtories, although but incidently, and in ſeueralt places, haue inuited, yea incited me by a collection of them, and of what elſe I could learne concerning him by written Records and credible relations of honorable Perſons, to renew his memory. Which I did firſt in* French, *for that from his youth hee hauing ſerued two French Kings, and bin the moſt worthy & victorious of all the Commanders imployed by them in their warres: yet are his vertues and braue exployts more ſparingly and ſlightly recorded by* French *Writers, then by thoſe of the* Italian *and* Spaniſh *Nation, againſt which he warred. And now haue I done the ſame in* Engliſh, *for that, albeit hee were borne of an illuſtrious Familie in one of the Kingdoms of great* Britaine, *and deſerued wel of them both, as it is teſtified by good Records, and by* Lelley *Biſhop of Roſſe, in his Latine hiſtory of* Scotland: *Yet is he ſcarcely remembred in any other publique hiſtory of either of them. But if any that ſhall read his Memoriall written by me in* French, *find it in ſome points different from this, let him know that it is not in any poynt of hiſtorie, but onely in ſome amplifications: vvhich I haue endeuoured to better in this, beeing my latter labour.*

The reaſon which induced me thus to write, rather in verſe then in proſe, was, becauſe what I could gather beeing not ſufficient for a competent relation of his life in proſe, I might with more libertie and congruitie, enlarge the ſame in verſe by di-

greſsions, and other amplifications, which notwithſtanding I haue vſed moderatly, rather to confirme and illuſtrate, then to ſophiſticate the truth: his worth hauing been ſuch, as it needeth not any forged commendation, and it beeing my deſire that theſe my verſes ſhould rather want the praiſe of a right Poem, then of a true Memoriall. In reſpect whereof I haue forborne to make vſe of the teſtimonies of the aforenamed Lelley, *and of* Malingre *a French Chronicler, when as they name him Marſhall of* France, *and Vice-Roy of* Naples, *(albeit theſe titles might adde much to his reputation) ſith I find by more authentike and approued hiſtories, that he had neither of both theſe places.*

This my reſpect to truth, will the better appeare by a collection of the moſt notable places of hiſtories concerning him, added to this his Memoriall. The defects whereof, I hope the diſcreet Reader vvill cenſure the more fauourably, for that vndertaking this taske, I haue not put my Sythe (as the by-word is) into any other mans harueſt, but rather gleaning and gathering what others haue left vnreaped, haue performed an office due to the memory of ſo worthy a perſon, and ſutable to the dutie which I owe to his Royall, and moſt Honorable Linage. And although I preſume not to thinke, that in theſe my homely verſes I haue hit the marke propoſed in that ſentence of Horace:

Omne tulit punctum, qui miſcuit vtile dulci:

All Readers him approue, that with delight
Doth profit interlace, when he doth write:

Yet I haue aimed thereat, and hope that they will not ſeeme altogether vnpleaſant or vnprofitable to the courteous and indicious Reader, to whoſe cenſure I ſubmit them.

To

TO HIS WORTHY FRIEND
Maſter *Walter Quin.*

I Muſt commend the cleareneſſe of thy mind,
Which (ſtil ingenuous) bent true worth to raiſe
Though in the graue an obiect fit will find,
Not flattring liuing Men with queſtion'd praiſe.
Braue *Bernards* valour noble Naples ſounds:
Which ſcarce his Country venters to proclaime.
But ſith his ſword preuail'd in forraine bounds,
Their pennes ſhould pay a tribute to his fame.
Leſt Natiues vaunt, let Strangers then deale thus:
For I confeſſe they prooue too oft ingrate.
What deeds haue ſmother'd bin, or rob'd from vs
By *Frenchmen* firſt, by *Flemmings* now of late?
VVhere, had all met with ſuch a Muſe as thine,
Their lightning glory through each Age might (ſhine.

William Alexander.

THE MEMORIE
of the moſt worthy and renowmed BERNARD STVART Lord D'Aubigni *renewed.*

IF after death to men, whoſe vertues rare
And worthy actions memorable are,
Poſteritie immortall honour owe,
Which from the Muſes powerfull Art doth flow,
For their reward; and that prouok'd thereby
Braue minds apace in vertues race may hie
To honors Goale: ſuch fame is due by right
To *Bernard*, Lord of *Aubigni*, that bright
Like to a ſtarre did ſhine in Vertues ſphere
Among the worthieſt Knights that euer were:
Who yet hath not receiu'd his honour due
In proſe or verſe from any of the crue
Of all thoſe learned Clerks, that did adorne
That ancient Kingdom, wherein hee was borne,
Or that, wherein he was free denizon,
And to whoſe Kings great ſeruice he had done.
For more then their Records, the hiſtory
Of *Italy* and *Spaine*, his memorie,
(Though onely by the way) doth celebrate:
Whereas by warres he did exaſperate

And much annoy their Princes and their States,
Againſt the Crowne of *France* aſſociates.
His vertues and his acts heroicall,
As alſo ſtrange his fortune may we call;
Sith he from forreiners among his foes
Receiu'd hath greater honor, then of thoſe,
Who him for Countries ſake and his deſerts
Should honor and extoll with gratefull hearts.
I this neglect abhorring, and inflam'd
With loue of his tranſcendent worth haue fram'd
Theſe verſes to renew his memory,
And leaue a paterne to poſteritie.
But of his life no Treatiſe hauing found,
Whereon with methode this diſcourſe to ground,
Like to th' induſtrious Bee, which here and there,
From ſundry flowres, that growing any where
She finds, doth gather Honie leſſe or more,
Her Hony-combe that ſhe therewith may ſtore:
So I from ſundry Nations hiſtories
Haue of his vertues, warres, and victories,
Cull'd and compil'd this ſhort Memoriall,
Not fabulous, nor hyperbolicall,
Though couch'd in verſe too homely to ſet forth
A ſubiect of ſuch dignity and worth;
That ſuch a Muſe to grace it would require,
As the renowmed *Mantuan* did inſpire.
In *Scotland* was he borne a younger brother
To th' ancient Earle of *Lenox*, whom no other
Of all that Kingdoms braue Nobilitie
Surmounted in illuſtrious dignitie,
For that he from the Royall Stemme did ſpring,
Ennobled with the ſurname of his King.
This noble Graffe foreſhew'd in ſpring of youth
What he would proue in ages riper growth.
He comely was and gracefull outwardly,
With actiue ſtrength endued, and towardly

In

In wit and diſpoſition: ſo as hee
Began betimes ſuch as he ought to bee;
And to enure himſelfe to euery game
And exerciſe, that beſt his birth became,
Miſſpending not of time the precious treaſure
In ſloth, in riot, or vnlawfull pleaſure;
Wherin we ſee our youths themſelues to wallow:
And truly had he not begun to follow
Thus early in his ſpring-time vertues lore,
In riper yeeres ſuch had not been the ſtore
And harueſt of his vertue, as it grew.
For as we ſee a Veſſell that is new
With any liquor ſeaſon'd to retaine
Long time the ſmack thereof; ſo is it plaine,
That both the vertue and the vice alſo
Of youth, men hardly grown in yeeres forgoe:
Yea both of them doe rather grow then ceaſe
In their poſſeſſours, as their yeeres increaſe.
But more then vertue vice doth on vs ſeaſe
Becauſe the ſame our fancies beſt doth pleaſe.
Then *Bernard*, being ſuch by inclination,
As alſo by his vertuous education
And practiſe may we call both wiſe and bleſt,
That had the skill, and will to chuſe the beſt:
Like *Hercules*, who being of that age
Did ſhew himſelfe both vertuous and ſage,
When as two women in a forked way
Him met, the one faire ſeeming, gawdy, gay,
Perfumed, powdred, painted, by her Arts
To luſt enticing the beholders harts:
The other ſhamefac'd, modeſt in attire
And truly faire and louely, yet the fire
Of luſt abating with an awfull eye.
The former from the left hand ſhameleſly
Before her better ſtepping, ſaid to him:
Braue Youth, if to this woman ſterne and grim

Thou eare doe giue, and wilt her footſteps tread,
In a moſt irkſome way ſhe wil thee lead
With great turmoile, and dangers manifold
In Summers parching heat, and Winters cold
Through many a thorny ſteepe and craggy ground:
Wherein no pleaſing Mates are to be found,
But ſauage beaſts, and monſters fell, to whom
In end a wofull prey thou ſhalt become.
But if thou wilt reſolue to goe with mee
In this my way, thou ſhalt be wholly free
From all ſuch toyle and danger, paſſing ſtill
Through flowrie fields and medowes, where at will
Thou maiſt moſt pleaſant company enioy,
And all delightfull ſports without annoy:
Where *Venus* ioyn'd with *Bacchus* at thy heſt
Shall entertaine thee as their welcome gueſt.
Theſe charming words and pleaſing baits ſo wrought,
As to her bent well-nigh ſhe had him brought.
But th'other comely Matron, that did ſtand
At the entring of the way on the right hand,
This ſeeing, ſaid to him: O noble Youth,
Let not the ſugred words come from the mouth
Of this deceitfull Strumpet thee incline
Her ſteppes to follow, and abandon mine.
Her beautie is but falſe and counterfet,
Though to the view and ſale ſhe forth it ſet:
Mine ſee thou maiſt, although to pleaſe thine eyes
I vſe no curious Art, without diſguiſe
True and vnſtaind to be: which to thy view
Her inward falſhood, and my truth may ſhew.
As painfull, dreadfull, dangerous my path,
Yea and pernicious ſhe traduced hath,
Hers vaunting to be pleaſant and ſecure,
And ſuch as might all ioy to thee procure.
In both ſhe a moſt ſhameleſſe lier is;
For that my path, though painfull, leades to bliſſe

And glory : yea the paines thereof are ſweet,
For that with ſolid inward ioyes they meet.
Whereas her way, though pleaſant ſhe it name,
Leads to deſtruction, infamy and ſhame;
The pleaſures thereof being ſuch as beaſts
Enioy, her ſports of *Venus*, and her feaſts
Of *Bacchus* being poiſon to the health
Of mind and body, and the wrack of wealth
And honor. Both our wayes, & ends (of which
No mention made was by this guilefull Witch)
They that doe follow either her or mee,
Such by experience find at length to bee.
I therefore for thine honour and auaile
Wiſh in aduiſing thee I may preuaile.
Voluptuouſnes and Vertue ſo did ſtriue
Him after them to draw : which did him driue
Into a great quandary for a while,
His fancie to her, that would him beguile,
Inclining, but his reaſon to the other,
Who ſought his welfare, as a louing Mother.
But Reaſon ruling Fancie, Vertue won
The victory : ſo as he ſoone begun
To tread her path : whereby he did attaine
To endleſſe bliſſe and glory, vertues gaine.
Young *Bernard* ſo did Vertues counſell take;
And Vice with all her pleaſant baits forſake.
He had occaſion in his youth to paſſe
To *France* from *Scotland*, whither cald he was
By *Iohn* his Vncle : who before his death
Did by his will to him as heire bequeath
Of *Aubigni* the Lordſhip, with the reſt
Of thoſe demaines that he in *France* poſſeſt,
And which he moſt deſeruedly had won
By valiant wiſe and faithfull ſeruice done
To *Charles* then King: who hauing had a proofe
Thereof much to his honor and behoofe

In many a conflict, chiefly in the fight
Of *Baugie*, wherein many a noble Knight
With Princely *Clarence* died, to grace him more,
A ſtoyned to the Armes he had before
His owne three Royal Lillies in a Field
Of Azure, quarterd in his Coat and Shield
Of Armes, to him a glorious ornament,
And to his Houſe an honor permanent.
His noble Nephew bent to act his part,
As he had done by acts of Martiall art
Renowm and Honor went about to win,
And ſhortly did ſo much excell therein,
As he among the valiant'ſt Knights renown'd
For valour was, as alſo worthy found,
When as he did in riper yeeres increaſe,
For skill and iudgement both in war and peace
Of great imployments. Which in peace he had,
When *Charles* his Maſter with intent to adde
New ties of friendſhip to the former band
Of ancient league, which without breach did ſtand
Twixt *France* and *Scotland*, thither to that end
Embaſſador did him appoint and ſend:
In which his Embaſſie hee did approue
To both thoſe Kings his prudence, faith, and loue.
Great alſo grew in warfare his command
When he was choſen Captaine of that Band
Of his own warlike Nation, that contain'd
A hundred men of Armes, and had obtain'd
That honour firſt of all the Companies,
Which of that kind did ſince in *France* ariſe:
Whoſe Princes no diſparagement it hold
To be as Captaines of thoſe Bands enrold.
He of this charge, and of each high degree
Of honour worthy ſhew'd himſelfe to bee,
As did by many his braue deeds appeare:
Whereof much one by right ſhould him endeere

eſſæus Hiſt. Scot. lib. 8.

Malingre hiſt. Chronolog.

To

To all great *Britain*, and throughout the ſame
Immortall glory purchaſe to his Name.
Which was, that he with warlike power from *France*
Did come to *England*, *Henry* to aduance,
Long thence exil'd, and but in name and ſhew
Then *Richmonds* Earle: who when he ouerthrew
And ſlew the crookeback Tyrant in the field,
Rich Englands ſcepter glorioufly did wield:
The helpe of this his Champion wiſe and ſtout
Both in his paſſage full of dread and doubt,
And in the battaile hauing happily
Been ſuch, as much he furthred was thereby.
It ſeemeth then to haue been Heau'ns intent,
That he in *Scotland* borne, and by deſcent
Of Kingly race, ſhould for a *Scottiſh* King
Sprung from that Royall Stemme, whence he did ſpring,
Who both great *Britains* Scepters now doth ſway,
Prepare to this great Monarchy the way.
O how both Nations of this famous Ile
Are by this Vnion bleſt! which doth exile
From them all diſcord and vnpleaſant iarr's,
With all the harmes and woes of former warr's,
Them tying faſt with concords happy bands,
And giuing them occaſion hearts and hands
To ioyne in ſeruing both one ſoueraigne Lord,
And for their mutuall profit to afford
All fruits of loue and friendſhip th'one to th'other,
As if they were the children of one Mother
Ioyn'd by this Vnion; for which thanks they owe
To him, from whoſe ſupport ſuch helpe did flow
To Royall *Henry*: who the Roſes twaine
Made one by wedlock: whence proceeds againe
This ſecond Vnion more then th'other bleſt,
Made by a King ſprung thence, of Kings the beſt,
Appointed by heau'ns high and bleſt decree
Sole Monarch of great *Britain* firſt to bee,

Leſl. Hiſt. Scot. l. 8. Malingre Chron.

As well by Vertues purchaſe hauing right
Thereto, as by inheritance: whoſe might
Is equal'd by his goodnes, and good will
Is guided by *Minerua's* arts and skill.
Whoſe Prudence linked is with Pietie,
With Iuſtice, and vnfain'd ſinceritie;
Whoſe Iuſtice is by mercy qualified;
Whoſe courage is by wiſedome modified;
Whoſe Maieſtie with modeſtie is deckt;
Whoſe worth is leſſe in ſhew, then in effect,
Like *Phœbus*, whom, the brighter is his light,
The leſſe we ſee, his rayes ſo dim our ſight.
And as he doth to all this worldly frame
Impart his beames to benefite the ſame:
So doth our *Phœbus* well with all men deale,
As an efficient cauſe of publique weale
To ſubiects, neighbours, and confederates,
As likewiſe to all other Chriſtian ſtates,
Sith he by wiſedome mediates their peace,
And thereby their commerce & wealths increaſe.
And as he happy in his perſon is,
So in his iſſue is he bleſt ywis;
As in his Princely Sonne, both of his feature,
And phiſnomie the liuely pourtraiture,
As alſo of the beauty of his mind:
Who to all kind of vertues well inclind
Such buds of them doth yeeld in ſpring of youth,
As promiſe vs in ages riper growth
Of vertues rare and deeds Heroicall
A fruitfull harueſt: whereby winne he ſhall
The name and fame of Albions *Charlemaine*,
When in his Fathers throne he comes to raigne.
Who in his Daughter faire is bleſt likewiſe
From all the worthieſt of her ſex the prize
Of honor winning by her worth: whereby
She doth procure to her Electror hie

Much happineſſe, as by her bringing forth
Such Princes, as may for their bloud and worth,
When th'Emperours election ſhall be free,
As well Elected as Electours be,
And daughters matches fit for *France's* flowers,
Romes Eagles ſpred, or Caſtil's ſtately Towers.
But ceaſe to range thus any more, my Muſe,
And by thy homely chanting to abuſe
The prayſes of ſuch ſacred Maieſty;
Though it to honour duty do thee tye,
Yea, and the preſent ſubiect thee inuite:
And (going on where thou didſt leaue) indite
To me his worthy deedes, whom we may bleſſe
As inſtrument of ſo great happineſſe.
When as King *Henry* crown'd and ſettled was,
Lord *D'Aubigny* backe into *France* did paſſe:
Where by the King and his Nobility
His valour, wiſedome, and felicity
In his late action was with great applauſe
Extol'd and magnifi'd: and for that cauſe
He worthy was eſteem'd of greater charge
And place; wherein, as in a field more large,
Or Theater, he might his Martiall skill
And proweſſe vſe and exerciſe at will.
Whereof a fit occaſion ſhortly came:
For *Charles* then King th'eighth being of that name,
Encourag'd by his heat and ſtrength of youth,
And by ambition (whoſe enormeous grouth
Exceedeth in that age) more hardy made,
Reſolu'd the Realme of *Naples* to inuade:
Which to the Dukes of *Anion* appertain'd
Some ages paſt, but then from them detain'd
Was by th'vſurping houſe of *Aragon*:
And *Sforza* Duke of *Milain* egging on
Charles to this action, him to be therein
More forward mou'd. But ere he would beginne

This enterprise, not thinking ought more needfull
And requisite, then that he should be heedfull
And prouident in choosing men expert
To leade his Army, meerely for desert;
Guic. iard'm. Hist. l. 7. Paulus Iouius Hist. l. 1. And not through fauour, *D'Aubigni*, though he
A stranger were, he did appoint to be
One of the chiefe: and for that he was fit
For great affaires of State, as hauing wit
And iudgement them to manage prudently;
The Pope, and other States of *Italy*
By Embassie of persons eminent
In place and worth desiring to his bent
As friends to draw, of foure, whom to that end
He chooseth, chiefe our *Bernard* doth he send.
Who to the Pope, and to his purple crue
Iou. Hist. l. 1. In Consistorie met doth wisely shew
In few and weighty words his Masters right;
Them boldly wishing not to try his might
As enemies opposed to his ends,
But rather to deserue his loue as friends.
With sundry other Potentates likewise
He treating in like sort did them aduise.
Whereof some by his words perswaded were,
And some more backward put in doubt and feare.
But shortly after more their terrour grew,
When he himselfe presented to their view
An Army leading against *Ferdinand*
Of *Naples* Prince: who from his Fathers Land
Would haue diuerted by preuention slie
Bellona's tumults into *Lombardy*.
Iou. Hist. l. 1. Marian. Hist. Hispan. l. 26. c. 7. King Alphonsus. But this our Champion his designe did crosse,
And homeward him repel'd with griefe and losse.
Whereby his Father greatly damnified,
And therewithall extremely terrified,
No heart, no hope, no hap had to withstand
King *Charles* then comming to inuade his Land.

Who

Who with his forces brought from *France*, and thoſe,
Which valiant *Bernard* hauing tam'd his foes
Brought to him, peaceably to *Naples* went,
Where without oppoſition his intent
Of conquering the ſame he did effect
So ſpeedily, as he in that reſpect
Might into *France* haue written, ere by fame
It had beene know'n, I came, ſaw, ouercame.
But by a league then made, through iealouſie
And feare of this his ſtrange felicity,
Betweene the chiefe *Italian* Potentates
Againſt him, thereby to ſecure their States,
He backward into *France* apace did hie,
The danger of their armes conioyn'd to flye.
But he rewarded, ere he did depart,
Lord *D'Aubigni*, who acted had his part
More wiſely, ſtoutly, happily then any
Of his Commanders; yea and, although many
They were, alone more then they all had donne
In furthering him to all that he had wonne,
By his Embaſſage, and when hard he held
To th' *Aragonian* Prince and him repel'd:
As alſo when of late with forces ſent
Into *Calabria*, he with good euent
And expedition conquer'd all the ſame
Eu'n to the City *Regium* cal'd by name.
The King him gaue, to better his eſtate,
A goodly Earledome, and a Marquiſate,
And of that Realme's high Conſtable the place,
The more thereby him to aduance and grace,
Together with *Calabria's* gouernment,
The next in honour and commandement
To that of all the Kingdome; wherein he
Monpenſier plac't, a Prince of high degree.
All this he did, not onely to reward
This worthy Lord, but alſo in regard

De Serres in the reign of Charles 8.

Philip de Commines. Hiſt. l. 8. Iou. Hiſt. l. 15.

He knew, that when his gifts he thus did ſow,
Thence to himſelfe ſuch fruits ſhould after grow
Of honour, ſeruice, and fidelity,
As he with great increaſe ſhould gaine thereby.
And in effect right ſo to paſſe it came:
For *D' Aubigni* himſelfe did euer frame
To honour him, and ſerue him faithfully
In warre and peace with care and induſtry,
And with vnfained loue and ardent zeale
Both to his good and to the Publike weale.
In his *Calabrian* gouernment appear'd
This to be true, whiles there the helme he ſteer'd:
Where ſtill to worke his Maſters good he ſought:
And what he could for publike good he wrought,
That people ruling with much equity,
With moderation and with lenity:
So as when they his goodneſſe tride and prou'd,
He was by them much honour'd and belou'd,
Though they were *Demi-Grecians*, and defam'd
As factious and rebellious, yea and nam'd
Diuels by a nick-name old, as yet they are.
Such force haue vertues eminent and rare
In Rulers, as the ſtubborn'ſt they allure,
And them to loue and reuerence procure.
And for his ſake (ſo much they him reſpected)
They to the French the better were affected:
Nor any in that Realme ſurmounted them
In loyalty to the French Diadem.

Iou. in vita Conſalu. l. 2.

The power whereof awhile there being great
Was much diminiſht by the Kings retreat;
But more by reaſon of his dalliance
And negligence, wen he return'd to *France*.
King *Ferdinand*, that had a long time houer'd
And lurk't to ſaue himſelfe, thereby recouer'd
Both ſtrength and courage, and was hart'ned more
By new ſupplies, which from the *Spaniſh* ſhore

Came

Came to aſſiſt him vnder the command
Of that *Conſaluo* ſurnamed *Hernand*,
To whom as eminent in worth and fame,
The *Spaniards* of Great Captaine gaue the name.
The King his forces hauing with his owne
Conioyn'd, and thereby the more hardy grown,
Into *Calabria* paſſeth in all haſte:
Where th' *Angeuins* poſſeſſions he doth waſte,
And all ſubuerts that would his paſſage ſtop;
Like to a Torrent from a mountaines top
Downe falling after ſtormy ſnowes and raines,
Which ouer-flowing all the lower plaines,
Trees, bridges, cottages and countrey townes
With violence downe beares, ſubuerts and drownes.
But *D'Aubigni*, whoſe courage like a Rock
Or Bulwark ſtrong did nothing feare the ſhock
Of this his furious force, himſelfe prepares
Him to encounter, yea and ſtoutly dares
His paſſage finding out by wiſe foreſight,
To meete him, hie apace, and with him fight. *Guicc. l. 2.*
Neere to the walles of *Seminare* he found *Iou. Hiſt. l. 3.*
Him, and his *Spaniſh* Champion ſo renoun'd,
With all their army, which did his ſurpaſſe
In number farre: but ſuch the valour was,
Which he himſelfe, and all his warlike crue
Of Frenchmen & North-Britaines then did ſhew,
As they defeated quite their enemies: (wiſe
Whoſe Leaders, though themſelues both ſtout &
They ſhew'd, yet to eſcape by flight were faine,
The King in danger being to be ſlaine,
Or taken through the falling of his Steed,
When faithfull *Altauile* in this his need
His horſe to him, and for him gaue his life.
Thus our braue Warriour in this warlike ſtrife
To his immortall honour ouercame
A King, and a Commander of ſuch fame,

As was *Conſalue*, whoſe worth and valiant deedes
Of *Spaines* renown and greatnes were the ſeedes.
But fortune of his glorious victory,
Or rather of ſo great proſperity
Of the French Nation growing enuious,
The courſe of his exploits victorious
Stop't by a ſickneſſe troubleſome and long,
Which on him ſeaſ'd: wherein as ſhe did wrong
His glory, ſo much woe thereby ſhe wrought
To the French ſide, which to decay was brought,
Not hauing Chiefetaines, able to withſtand
The re-inforc'd aſſaults of *Ferdinand*,
And of *Conſalue*, that did the French aſſaile,
And euery where againſt them did preuaile.
The Vice-Roy, Lord *Monpenſier* without doubt
Was both a noble perſonage and ſtout,
But not ſo circumſpect and prouident,
As needefull was, ſuch dangers to preuent.
Wherewith Lord *D'Aubigni*, that then diſeas'd,
With ſickneſſe lay, was vexed and diſpleas'd,
As alſo ſeeing that no new ſupply
Came from the King, who liuing careleſly
In pleaſure ſuffred by his negligence
That to be loſt, which with ſo great expence
Of treaſure, yea with care and toile ſuſtain'd
Euen by himſelfe he rather bought then gain'd.
But this his Champion, (although euer true
And faithfull to him much diſpleas'd he grew
That his affaires were in ſo euill eſtate)
Yet ſeeing that with prouidence and fate,
Which wrought this change, he ſhould but ſtriue in vaine,
Himſelfe in end to yeeld thereto was faine;
When of his long diſeaſe not wholy rid
By true relation vnderſtand he did,
How that the Lord *Monpenſier*, hauing loſt
The field, and with the remnant of his Hoſt

Be-

Guicc. l. 3. Theuet des hommes illuſtres en la vie de Conſalue.

Beſieged in *Atella*, did agree
And ſolemnely capitulate that he
With all his *Frenchmen* ſhould that Land forſake:
And therefore he not able head to make
To th' *Aragonian* forces, nor to mend,
What was by others mar'd, did condeſcend,
Though much againſt his ſtomack, to be tied
To Th'articles already ratified.
And ſeeing that no hope to him was left,
Since he was wholy of all meanes bereft
Of doing ſeruice to his King, or good
To thoſe diſtreſs'd *Naipolitanes*, that ſtood
Well-minded and affected to him ſtill;
He vſ'd his beſt endeuours and good will
To ſaue that remnant of the *French*, that were
Surviuing to their woes and dangers there.
Then as among the firſt he thither paſt,
So in departing was he of the laſt.

Much was he grac't, when backe to *France* he came,
Both by the King, and thoſe, to whom by fame
His vertues rare and eminent were knowne,
Which by his worthy actions he had ſhowne,
As Trees do ſhew their goodneſſe by their fruite:
Which to him chiefly made them attribute
What victories and honour had beene wonne,
And whatſoeuer other good was donne
In *Naples* by the Frenchmen, as the blame
Of all the loſſes, croſſes, woes, and ſhame
By them ſuſtain'd to others they imputed.
Yea by the King he was ſo well reputed,
As he was like to ſend him back againe,
That Kingdome loſt by arm's to re-obtaine.

But he ſurpriſed being in his flowre
And ſtrength of age by death, which doth deuoure
As well the young and luſty, as the old,
And is as much with Kings as ſubiects bold;

To

To him ſucceeded *Lewis* the twelfth by name,
Who willing to enlarge his power and fame,
Aſſembled a great Army, by the force
Thereof to driue away vſurping *Sforze*
From *Milaine*, which as rightfull heire he claim'd.
And for that Armies are as bodies maim'd
Without Commanders valiant and expert,
Three did he chuſe, as men of beſt deſert,
To leade his Army: whereof chiefe in worth
And place was *D'Aubigni*: who ſetting forth
Towards *Lombardie*, when thither he arriu'd,
Th'Vſurper of his chiefeſt townes depriu'd
By force or compoſition, put to flight
His Army, and himſelfe bereft of might
And courage he compel'd likewiſe to flie
From *Milain*: whither ſoone the King did hie,
To take poſſeſſion of that goodly ſtate,
Commanders valiant, wiſe and fortunate
Reputing them, who thus did him inueſt,
But this our noble Knight aboue the reſt.
Whereof ſufficient proofe he ſhortly gaue;
When by this conqueſt he beganne to haue
Both more deſire, and greater hope, againe
By Armes the Realme of *Naples* to obtaine.
But iudging nothing elſe ſo requiſite
For this his purpoſe, as that oppoſite
Th'ambitious *Spaniard* to it ſhould not bee,
The conqueſt of that Land he did agree
To ſhare with him, who did thereto pretend
A title, as he did, and in his end
Of growing greater did with him conſent.
And knowing well that to the ſame intent
He was to chuſe for leading of his Hoſt
A fit Commander, ſuch a one as moſt
Could further his attempt, of *D'Aubigni*
He made election: who both warily

Du Haillan au regne de Louis 12. Marian. l. 27. c. 4

And

And valiantly with ſpeede did through the Lands
Of foes, and doubtfull friends conduct his bands;
The *Romane Columnes* much endammaging,
That then aſſiſted th' *Arragonian* King.
Whoſe Army in his paſſage comne to let
His troupes from paſſing *Gariglian* he met.
But when to paſſe the Riuer he did thinke,
To ſet on them, he ſaw his horſemen ſhrinke:
Whom thus he loudly did rebuke and taunt,
To egge them on. Yea lately oft did vaunt,
That you alone without our footemens aid
Your enemies would daunt: yet now afraid
Of them you are: which much your honor wrongs.
O let it not be ſaid, that in your tongues
Your courage lies, not in your hands or hearts!
But brauely act of valiant men the parts,
And ſhew that you can do as well as ſpeake.
His words them made, wroth with themſelues, to wreake
Their anger on their Foes; whom furiouſly
They charg'd, defeated, and compel'd to flie.
He *Capua* did beſiege, and quickly take.
Auerſe, and *Nole* durſt not againſt him make
Reſiſtance, but themſelues did to him yeeld.
King *Frederik* would neither ſword, nor ſhield
More vſe againſt him, ſo much terrified
He was, and by his Proweſſe damnified.
Wherefore he by experience in the raigne
Of *Charles* well hauing learned, how humane
And true he was, ſome ſent to treat with him,
That found him not in count'nance ſowre or grimme,
Nor harſh in words, but meeke and mild in both,
To helpe him willing, and to grieue him loth.
When they his anſwere back to him did bring,
It pleas'd him ſo (if ought could pleaſe a King,
That from a Throne was forced to deſcend)
As he reſolu'd in vaine not to defend

Du Haillan au regne de Louis. 12.

His Kingdome, but to truſt his faithfull word,
And rather trie his goodneſſe, then his ſword.
He therefore with himſelfe did *Naples*, head
Of all his Kingdome, yeeld to him, in ſtead
Thereof his promiſe taking, that in *France*
The King ſhould giue him Princely maintenance.
Which, with his letters, and no more he hauing
Him to aſſure, and from him no more crauing;
So much did on his faithfulneſſe relie,
As into *France* he went immediately.
Where to him was allotted by the grant
Of *Lewis* the King more then the couenant
Requir'd, which he had made with *D'Aubigny*.
Whoſe faith and truth this much doth magnifie,
That thus a King his enemy to it
His honor, ſtate, and ſafetie would commit.
When of the Kingdome by his armes purſu'd
His Maſters part he with the King ſubdu'd,
Whiles he in *Naples* ſtaid, he ſhew'd his care
Of Publike-weale, and his diſcretion rare,
In ſettling that diſorder'd gouernment,
And chooſing men in wiſedome eminent,
Learn'd in the Lawes, and from corruption free,
Both Senators and Iudges there to be.
And as to cherriſh Martiall men his place
Did ſummon him; ſo likewiſe did he grace
Them, that deuoted to the Muſes were:
Of whom *Pontanus*, who then flouriſh't there,
Renown'd for learning he did much regard,
And with his gifts and fauours him reward:
So as for gouerning with iudgement ſound
As well in peace, as warres he was renown'd,
Experience ioynd with his capacity
In him begetting ſuch ſufficiency.
And truly no leſſe praiſe, yea more by right
Is due to him that doth by reaſons light

Du Haillan au regne de Lewis. 12.

And vertues lore command a State in peace,
Then to him, that by Armes doth it increaſe.
For gouernment in peace requires more Art,
And vertue then in warre, wherein her part
Oft more then vertue we ſee Fortune play.
Yea, to th'ambition, which doth Warriours ſway,
Oft oppoſite is Vertue, which requires
A moderation due in their deſires:
Whereas how much his vertue is the greater,
That rules in peace, he rules ſo much the better;
And as he iuſtly merit's, hath therefore
Of happineſſe and praiſe the greater ſtore.
Yet I confeſſe, that he, who doth excell
In both theſe kinds of rule, deſerueth well
A double praiſe for this his double worth.
But few ſuch Worthies Nature bringeth forth.
Our *Bernard* ſuch to be in either kinde
Both the *Napolitans* and *French* did finde.
But his commanding in the higheſt place
Was of continuance ouer-ſhort a ſpace
For him, to act his part in furthering
The Publike-weale, and ſeruice of the King:
The Duke of *Nemours* being thither ſent,
As Vice-Roy, there the King to repreſent.
Yet alſo then, though ſecond in degree
And place, himſelfe he euer ſhew'd to be
In great atchieu'ments the moſt eminent,
As by the ſequell it is euident.

ABout that time King *Ferdinand* of *Spaine*
Conſaluo ſent, with Forces to obtaine
The ſhare to him allotted in that Land:
Who ſo preuail'd, as none could him withſtand,
When as with Armes he did the ſame inuade;
His Conqueſt the more eaſie being made
By *D' Aubigni*, who did ſubdue the King,
And ſtately *Naples* to ſubiection bring.
But both thoſe Nations proud and inſolent,
In humors and conditions different,
Contending for their bounds began to iarre:
Whence did ariſe betwixt them open warre.
Wherein on the *French* party for a while
The better hauing Fortune ſeem'd to ſmile.
And as in former times our *D' Aubigni*
More ſtoutly, skilfully, and happily
Then any other did in warre command:
So did he at this ſeaſon, when in hand
He took the third part of the Hoſt to leade
Into *Calabria* lately conquered
By Great *Conſaluo*; for he thence did chaſe
By force the *Spaniards*, and in euery place
Thereof preuaile: wherein auail'd him much
His reputation in that country ſuch
For Martiall deedes, and ciuill gouernment,
When in thoſe parts he had commandement,
As they againſt the *Spaniards* did rebell,
And ioyn'd their Armes with his them to expell.
Yea, ſuch as were the greateſt of them all,
And of that Kingdomes Peeres the principall,
Who did his worth and vertues beſt diſcerne,
Ioyn'd with him: as the Princes of *Salerne*,
And *Biſignan*, with th'Erle, to whom *Milet*
Did appertaine: whom enuy did not let
From ſeruing vnder his command in field:
In ſo great eſtimation him they held,

Louis. xii. Conſal.

And

And ſo him lou'd: whereof he had a proofe
Soone after to his honour and behoofe.
For *Vgo de Cardon* from *Sicilie*
With puiſant Forces comming furiouſly
Into *Calabria*, therein to annoy
The *French*, and if he could, them to deſtroy,
Our worthy Warrior, who with watchfull eye
Did ſee, yea and foreſee what th'enemy
Did, or intended, ioyn'd in haſte together
His Forces, and with greater haſte them thither
He led, where he to finde his Foes did looke;
And through vnhanted wayes his iourney tooke
Of purpoſe, vnawares them to ſurpriſe:
Which wiſely he effected in ſuch wiſe,
As vnexpected he did on them ſet.
Yet ſo their courage did *Don Vgo* whet
By his couragious deedes, and words, as they
His deedes did follow and his words obey.
Which made the combate, many being ſlaine
On either ſide, ſo doubtfull to remaine,
As *D'Aubigni*, whoſe eye was in all parts,
Perceiuing that his footemens hands and hearts
Beganne to faint, and that they did recoyle,
The *Spaniſh* footemen ſtriuing them to foyle,
Commanded *Grigni* with his horſemen light
Thoſe *Spaniards* to aſſaile: which of the fight
The Fortune chang'd twixt both Infanteries.
But ſeeing that their hearts did eftſoones riſe
Encourag'd by their valiant men of Armes,
With his *North-Britaines* braue, that no alarmes
Nor Armes could terrifie, he them aſſail'd,
And breaking them, againſt their Hoſt preuail'd;
Which vtterly in th'end he put to flight.
As at this time his skill ioyn'd with his might
Made him victorious, ſo did it likewiſe
In many another warlike enterpriſe

Du Hail. au regne de Louis 12. Iou. in vit. Conſ. 2.

Of conflicts, and of taking Townes and Forts:
Which, ſeeing Story ſhortly them reports
But as his meaneſt actions, I omit,
As acts of greater fame to match vnfit.
But after this his famous victory
Her ficklenesſe and mutability
Did Fortune ſhew: for full of fraud and guile
Shee on the *Spaniards* now beganne to ſmile,
But on the *Frenchmen* ſpitefully to frowne,
And, as ſhe rais'd them vp, to caſt them downe.
He being chiefe Vpholder of that ſide,
To which this miſaduenture did betide
Through Fortunes alteration, did partake
With them therein: yet could not that him make
Faint-hearted: yea, in this to his behoofe
Did Fortunes frowning turne, that for a proofe
It ſeru'd, the more his Vertue to refine,
And for a Foile the more to make it ſhine.
For truly courage in aduerſity
Appearing greater Magnanimity
And worth in th' owner ſhewes, then when it is
Accompanied with Fortunes ſeeming bliſſe:
As Pilots do in ſtormes their Art and skill
Farre better ſhew, then hauing winde at wil.
Some in renowne of valiancy do flouriſh,
Whiles Fortune with her fauors doth them cherriſh
Who, if ſhe frowne on them, will play the parts
Of men deiected and depriu'd of hearts.
And if it chance (which ſeldome chance we ſee)
That he, who valiant is, ſtill happy be
In his attempts: yet, in his good ſucceſſe
Her ſhare and portion Fortune clayming, leſſe
Appeares his courage, then if he thereby
Should Fortune daunt and vanquiſh manfully.
For, though *Timoleon* ſo much fauour'd were
By her, as euermore, and euery where

He had ſucceſſe, ſo as the ſame to ſhew,
A Painter him with nets Townes taking drew:
Yet was he not therefore ſo much eſteem'd,
As many Warriours not ſo happy deem'd.
O how I much admire that worthy King,
Renowned *Bruce*, whom Fortune, enuying
His glory, more then once in warres did croſſe,
And forc't him to retire with griefe and loſſe!
Yet could ſhe neuer force him to forſake
His braue deſſignes, nor him faint-hearted make,
Who did from all occaſions great and ſmall
Draw motiues, to ſtirre vp himſelfe withall.
For when he once a Spider weauing view'd,
That oftentimes her broken Web renew'd,
Till ſhe had weau'd it wholy; then ſhall I,
Said he, demeane my ſelfe leſſe conſtantly,
In that which doth concerne my countryes good,
And mine own right by Fortunes ſpite withſtood,
Then doth this vermine when it thus doth weaue?
No, no: for all th'affronts, that I receaue
From Fortune, to her ſhall not make me yeeld,
Nor as a Coward quite my ſword or ſhield,
Till I my foes ſhall vanquiſh, and her might,
And winne the Kingdome that is mine by right.
So ſpake, ſo did he; and though his attempt
From many dangers great were not exempt,
Yet he by valiant conſtancy therein
Did Fortune vanquiſh, and a Kingdome winne.
Lord *D'Aubigni*, who to his Royall race
Was neere in bloud, and whom the heau'ns did
As they did him, with Magnanimity (grace,
In ouercomming Fortunes enmity,
Preceyuing, that the *Spaniards* did beginne
Vpon the *Frenchmen* dayly ground to winne,
Their ſtrength decreaſing, and no new ſupply
From *France* arriuing them to fortifie,

De-

Desir'd of his owne party the decay,
And th'others growing, if he could, to stay.
Wherefore new forces, that from *Spaine* were sent
His Prouince to inuade, to meete he went,
The rather for that he did vnderstand,
Marian. Hist. Hispan. l.27. c.20 That their Commander died when they did land;
Which twixt their other Chiefetaines strife did breed,
Who should to him as Generall succeede;
As also that their troupes for want of pay
Through mutiny were like to shrinke away:
He them encountred neere to *Seminare*:
Where by his skilfulnesse and Prowesse rare
Before a famous victory he wonne
(Then seconded by Fortune as her sonne)
Against *Consalvo*, and King *Ferdinand*.
But now, though he his Army did command
With skill and courage; yet th'vnluckinesse
Guicc. l.5. And faintnesse of the *French* his happinesse
Surmounting, he was driuen to leaue the field;
But not through faintnesse or despaire to yeeld
To Fortune, as her thrall: for his retreate
Was to a Fortresse strong by Art and seat:
Where he sustained valiantly the brunt
Of Engines, Canons, Mines, and what is wont
In Sieges and Assaults most to be vs'd;
And summon'd, yea with threates, to yeeld refus'd;
Vntill their Chiefetaines did to him relate,
How that *Consalue* the *Vice-Roy* had of late
Slaine, and defeated in a bloudy fight
His Army: of which newes when greater light
He had of some to know it by him sent,
To yeeld himselfe to them he was content:
With cou'nant that him in free custody
They keeping should release his company,
Such was his goodnesse and his earnest care,
That better, then he did, his friends should fare.

But

But when himſelfe to yeeld he thus did grant,
To ſhew that this misfortune could not daut
His noble mind, nor ought empaire his worth,
He comming to the *Spaniſh* Captaines forth
In garments rich of Tiſſue was arrav'd,
And with a looke not clowdy nor diſmay'd,
But cleere and cheerfull thus to them he ſpake.
I ſee that fickle Fortune to forſake
Our ſide, that earſt ſhe cheriſh'd, not content,
To perſecute and ruine it is bent.
I therefore it account an humour vaine
To raile againſt her, and a madneſſe plaine
To ſtruggle with her: ſith by doing ſo
Nought ſhould be gotten, but increaſe of woe.
Then more againſt her will I not repine,
Or wreſtle, but to Prouidence diuine,
Whereby ſhe ruled is, my ſelfe apply;
As doe I muſt, and doe it willingly.
Yet, though ſhe neuer ſo much lowre & frowne
Againſt our ſide, and me, my courage downe
To caſt or quaile ſhe ſhall not haue the power,
Nor for her croſſes make me waile, or lowre.
Wherefore with patience I me yeeld to you,
Whom ſhe doth cheriſh as her dearlings now;
And doe this fauour onely of you craue,
That, as already theſe my fellowes haue
Of you the grant of freedome, ſo they may
Inioy it without hindrance, or delay.
Thus did he to his enemies approue
His courage braue, and to his friends his loue.
Two noble Youths there being then with them,
His kinſmen, ſprung from *Scotlands* Royal Stem;
(That after worthy Chiefetaines were eſteem'd)
Who to bemone too paſſionately ſeem'd
Their owne miſchance, and that of all their ſide,
Deſiring that by reaſon they ſhould guide

Ioui in vit. Conſ. lib. 2.

Their Paſſions, them thus gently taxed hee.
Deare kinſmen, I am greeu d thus you to ſee
Deiected and diſheartned, who ſhould proue
Of Valiant courage, Paternes fit to moue
All Noble Youths the ſame to imitate;
Not ſuffering any chance infortunate
Your manly courage womanly to make,
Or thus your ſelues, like women, to betake
To teares and wailing. What? thus will ye wrong
That ancient Royall Stocke, whence you are ſprung,
As from it to degenerate ſo much,
Or wrong your Countries Honor; which is ſuch,
As *Britaines* haue th' old *Romanes* property
And praiſe, to act and ſuffer valiantly?
Let courage then ſuch tenderneſſe remoue
From you, and (as it much doth you behoue)
Let reaſon, without too much griefe or feare,
All Fortunes changes make you ſtoutly beare;
Eſpecially in Warre, wherein more rife
They are, then in the remnant of our life:
Since by experience oft it hath beene ſeene,
That they which haue one day victorious beene,
Another day, yea and perhaps the ſame
Haue loſt the field, ſuch is *Bellonas* game.
And therefore as on Fortune to rely
Too much yee ought not; ſo you are to fly
Of her, or of your ſelues a baſe diſtruſt:
Yea brauely ſtriue to vanquiſh her yee muſt,
And make her by your valiancy renew'd
As friendly to you, as ſhe now is ſhrewd.
Thus both in deeds and words he made appeare
His Courage and his Vertue bright and cleare,
As well when Fortunes ſtormes did him aſſaile,
As when her fauours moſt did him auaile.
He priſoner in *Naples* did remaine,
Till, when the warre was ceaſ'd, to France againe

He was to goe with other men of worth.
To them *Conſaluo* at their ſetting forth
Did offer horſes with much courteſie
For their returne: for which our *D' Aubigni*
Him thanking, thus did anſwere him: My Lord,
Since that your bounty doth to vs afford
To beare vs horſes, we would haue them ſtrong,
That they to France may carry vs along,
And hither backe. *Conſaluo* what he ſaid
Well vnderſtanding, thus him ſtraight repaid:
Returne, when it ſhall pleaſe you, Lords, for I
Towards you will vſe like liberality,
Both horſes, and my Paſport giuing you
As willingly, as I you giue them now.
Theſe words their quickneſſe in conceit did ſhew,
And Noble mindes, ſuch as are found in few.
Yet ſhew they moſt his magnanimity,
Who thus could ieſt in his aduerſity.
If we the warriours of their time compare
With them, among them all they peereleſſe are.
Such by two famous Kings eſteem'd they were,
Soone after meeting at *Sauona*: where
King *Lewis* of France inuiting to a feaſt
The King of Spaine, *Conſaluo* as a gueſt
With him inuited, and moſt courteouſly
Him vſing, did extoll and magnifie
The worthineſſe that did in him abound,
His Martiall deedes, and victories renow'nd.
All which his iealous King did little pleaſe.
Lewis, peraduenture knowing his diſeaſe,
Thus to increaſe it, did *Conſaluo* grace.
King *Ferdinand* behind hand in this caſe
Was not with *Lewis*: but as *Lewis* of his traine
The worthieſt Warriour choſe; ſo hee againe
Deſirous choiſe of ſuch a gueſt to make,
Among the French our *D' Aubigni* did take

Iou. in vit. Conſ. lib. 3.

Mariana hiſt. Hiſp. l. 29. c. 9.

For ſuch, and in like ſort him entertain'd.
To whom this honour high his merits gain'd,
Though he a *Britain* were, and in degree
To Princes Dukes, and Peeres that chanc'd to bee
There at that time inferiour farre, ſo bright
Did vertue ſhine in this renowmed Knight.
The fauour of theſe Monarchs to theſe twaine
Was of their matchleſſe worth a witneſſe plaine.
But if them both we doe compare together
(Which fitly may be done) both th'one and th'other
Were younger brethren to two Noble Lords;
To whom in what inheritance affords
Inferiour being. more they were then mates
To them by their own purchaſe of eſtates,
And honour made by their induſtrious care,
And by their vertues eminent and rare.
For induſtrie, which both did help to raiſe,
Lord *D' Aubigni* deſerues the greater praiſe:
Sith he no *Frenchman* beeing, could in *France*,
By induſtrie himſelfe ſo much aduance:
Where th'other great in his owne Countrey grew,
Iſabel Queene of Spayne. Grac'd by a Queene, that him to action drew.
In vertue both excell'd, yet different were
In that our *Bernards* vertue was ſincere;
Where th'others hauing ſtill a gliſtering ſhew,
Sometimes more artificiall was then true.
Both th'one and th'other of a noble mind,
And truly generous to haue beene we find.
Yet when on both malignant Fortune fround,
More courage did in *D' Aubigni* abound.
With Prudence both were plentifully ſtor'd:
Yet tax'd and branded is the *Spaniſh* Lord
For craft and breach of faith in hiſtories;
Which th'other name no leſſe vpright then wiſe.
For valiancy, that like in both was found,
Among the valiant'ſt both may be renown'd.

In

In Martiall skill they may be paralel'd,
And iuſtly for great Captaines both be held:
Although to win that name, th' one Fortunes ayd
Had more then th' other: for *Conſaluo* ſway'd
And rul'd, as beſt him pleas'd, the *Spaniſh* ſide:
Where *D' Aubigni* ſo could not rule and guide
The *French*, another being then *Vice-roy*.
Yet did he ſo the power he had imploy,
As in both warres made for that Kingdome, none
Of all that led the *French*, but he alone,
Wonne any great and famous victory,
As witneſſeth that Ages hiſtorie.
Whereby this truth is alſo teſtified,
That not *Conſaluo*, ſo much magnified
So oft victorious was in field as hee.
For beſides leſſer conflicts, battailes three
He wonne, the firſt of them at *Seminare*;
Wherein *Conſalue* had of the loſſe his ſhare
With *Ferdinand* then King; at *Gariglian*
The next againſt King *Fredericks* hoſt he wanne;
The third, neere to *Terine*: whereas but twice
Conſalue in battaile rang'd (although the price
Thereof was all that Kingdome) vanquiſhed
The *French* by *Nemours*, and *Gonzaga* led.
This of our Warriour *Iovius* more doth tell,
That after the miſchance, which him befell
But once in warre, of Fortune he complain'd,
That him, who had twelue victories obtain'd,
Since he in *Britain*, and in *France* betooke
Himſelfe to warre, ſhe thus in end forſooke.
Whereby appeareth how this noble Knight
By ſilence is defrauded of his right:
As alſo we may well thereby obſerue,
That oftentimes ſuch men as beſt deſerue,
Are leſſe then men of leſſe deſert reſpected,
And in their fame, as otherwiſe neglected.

Iou. in vit Conſ. lib. 2.

But this to him the rather hath arriu'd,
For that almoſt continually he liu'd
In forrein Lands, and all his famous deeds
In them atchiev'd: where ſeldome any heed's
A Strangers worthy Acts, or takes the paines
Them to record, but for reward and gaines:
For which reſpect *Conſalue* ſo much renown'd,
Beſides the Spaniards that his praiſes ſound,
Hath had the learned *Iouius* him to praiſe:
Who by the way, the more his worth to raiſe,
In part the worth of *D' Aubigni* record's,
As of his chiefe Opponent: which affords
Occaſion thus to paragon together
Theſe two renowmed warriours: whereof either
Did th'others worth eſteeme and magnifie,
Though different in this, that *D' Aubigni*,
As beſt it with his Maſters pleaſure ſtood,
Or moſt behoofull was for publike good,
Alone, or ioyn'd with others in the field
Did gouerne, or the place to others yeeld.
Whereas, ſuch was the Spaniards hauty heart,
As euermore he a Commanders part
Did ſtriue to act: for which he well compar'd
Was to a Carracke huge, built and prepar'd,
Rigg'd, trimm'd, and furniſh'd with exceſſiue charge,
Which well may ride aflote, or ſaile at large
In the deepe Ocean, but cannot abide
A ſhallow Hav'n, or neere the ſhore to ride.
Whereas our Britiſh Lord compar'd may be
To one of thoſe Ships Royall, which we ſee
Neere Chattam, fit to ſaile into the Maine
To ſerue her King, and to returne againe
Into her Hav'n, or, when a boyſtrous blaſt
At Sea doth take her, neere the ſhore to caſt
Her Anchor, riding there from ſtormes ſecure.
So euermore did he himſelfe enure

Iou. in vita Conſ. lib. 3.

Both

Both to his duty and his fortune ſtill,
Though free from baſeneſſe to conform his will.
By all that hath beene hitherto recorded
Of him, to him this praiſe may be afforded
Deſeruedly, that many did him giue,
Who chanced in his company to liue;
To wit, that among Warriours none they knew,
That did in Warre more skill and valour ſhew;
No Councellor or Gouernour in Peace
More wiſe; and in proſperities increaſe
None more humane and gentle; as likewiſe
None in aduerſity that play'd his prize
More brauely againſt foes, and Fortunes ſpite:
So as this praiſe doth iuſtly me inuite,
Together with his other Merits rare,
With great *Conſalue* in worth him to compare.
But that in matching them I may forbeare
To be too tedious, after that they were
So graced by the Kings of France and Spaine,
Their fortune, like to *Cynthia* in her waine,
Decreaſed, ſo as neyther of them was
In warfare more imployed: which came to paſſe,
Not for that they, as men with action cloy'd,
Were grown vnwilling ſo to be imploy'd,
But through their *Maſters* great ingratitude,
Which them from ſuch employment did exclude;
Were it for that ſo great were their deſerts
And ſeruice, as their Maſters narrow hearts
Did them, as too much owing to them, lothe,
Or that with them by whiſpering ſlanders wroth
They were become, or did their faith diſtruſt.
But whatſoeuer was the cauſe, ſo thruſt
They out of fauour were. But the diſpleaſure
Of *Ferdinand* not hauing end nor meaſure
Againſt *Conſaluo*, *Lewis* did ſoone relent,
And reconcil'd to *D' Aubigni*, he ment

Him

Him in ſome famous action to employ.
But ſicklineſſe did him ſo much annoy,
As he therefore was counſel'd to repaire
To *Scotland*, that by that his natiue ayre
He might his health recouer: which aduice,
And Countreys loue did him thereto entice.
He thitherward through *England* tooke his way:
Where *Henry* th' eighth by name, that then did ſway
The Scepter of this Land, remembring well,
What furtherance he heard his Father tell
This Lord him gaue, when to the Crowne he came,
And hauing vnderſtood by publique fame
Much of his worthy deeds, him to preſent
His dutie to him comne with great content
Did graciouſly receiue and entertaine,
Inuiting him in *England* to remaine
By bounteous offers: but with reuerence
He thanking that great Monarch, homeward hence
Departed: where with honour and applauſe
The King and all eſtates, not without cauſe
His worth eſteeming much, did him receaue.
There ſhortly after death did them bereaue
Of him their rare and precious ornament.
For which their loſſe in him they did lament:
As did his friends in *France*, and euery where,
Enamour'd with his vertue, as it were
A Loadſtone, drawing to him many hearts:
So as in many Ages for deſerts
None was belou'd and honour'd more, then he
In ſundry Lands by men of each degree.
Yea death, which doth the greateſt, whiles they liue
Enioying loue and honour, oft depriue
Of both, yet could not him bereaue of either,
As well we may by one example gather.
Which is, that the Commanders of the Hoſt
Of *Frauncis*, *France's* Monarch, in the Coaſt

The memory of Bernard *L.* D'Aubigni.

Of *Piemont*, hauing taken by ſurpriſe
Columne a Chiefetaine other times ſo wiſe,
That he like *Fabius* was his Countries ſhield;
As priſoner himſelfe he would not yeeld
To *La Paliſſe*, or *Bayard*, though renown'd
Aboue the reſt they were: but hauing found
That *D' Aubigni* was of the chiefeſt one,
He did his perſon yeeld to him alone,
As Neuew to our famous *D' Aubigni*,
Whom he had in the warres of *Italy*
Well known, and highly for his worth eſteem'd,
So as his Neuew for his ſake he deem'd
Moſt worthy thus by him to be affected,
And more then all the reſt to be reſpected.
To *Bernard* ſuch was his reſpect and loue,
As death from him could not the ſame remoue.
His worth, that did allure this worthy Knight
Thus him to loue, and honor doth by right
Stirre vp my homely Muſe thus to renew
His memory with prayſes to him dew
Among our *Britaines*: to whom he their owne
Should be as well, as among ſtrangers knowne,
Yea better, ſince to him they partly owe
Both th'Vnions (whence their happineſſe doth flow)
Of both the Roſes, and the Kingdomes twaine,
With double thanks for this their double gaine.
Whoſe vertuous deeds the rather I ſet forth,
That worthy mindes may imitate his Worth,
And worthily aſpire to his renowne:
Which length of time ſhall not in *Lethe* drowne,
Whiles of his Worth and Name, the Memory
Shall be preſeru'd by many a Hiſtory
In *Romane*, *Tuſcane*, *French* and *Spaniſh* ſcroules,
As alſo kept in theſe my *Engliſh* Roules.

Of his laſt retiring to Corſtorfin.

Linternum, though obſcure, the place became
Of famous *Scipio's* laſt abode, when *Spaine*
And *Carthage* hauing conquer'd, with diſdaine
Vngratefull *Rome* he loth'd, and left the ſame.
Corſtorfin as obſcure in ſhew or name
Did noble *Bernard* for her gueſt retaine,
From thankeleſſe *France* when he came home againe,
To *Scipio* like in Fortune as in fame.
Linternum, whileſt her venerable gueſt
Did her inhabite, greater Worth poſſeſt,
Then great and wealthy *Rome* in all her treaſure.
Corſtorfin alſo may be ſaid as well,
Whiles worthy *Bernard* deign'd therein to dwell,
Of Worth to haue poſſeſt, as great a meaſure.

Of his buriall in the ſame place.

BRaue *Bernard*, of a Noble Linage borne
In *Scotland*, whom ſuch Vertues did adorne,
As did him more ennoble, and in *France*
Deſeruedly to honour high aduance;
Who *Englands* parted Roſes, and with them
The *Scottiſh* Thiſtle in their Royall Stemme
Help'd to vnite; who of a Ruler wiſe
And valiant Warriour well deſeru'd the prize
In *Italy*, chiefe Theater of his Worth
And Victories; whoſe Fame from *South* to *North*,
From *Eaſt* to *Weſt* did through all *Europe* flye,
Interr'd doth in obſcure *Corſtorfin* lie.
But I miſtake: his better part is paſt
To Heau'n, on earth his fame ſhall euer laſt.

Of

Of the Lords of *Aubigni*, deſcended *from the moſt noble houſe of* Lenox.

AMong the faireſt Branches that haue ſprouted
From the Illuſtrious Stocke of *Lenox*, three
Came in ſucceſſiue order Lords to be
Of *Aubigni*, like *Mars* in Armes redoubted.
The firſt was *Iohn*, whom for his ſeruice loyall,
And valiant deedes King *Charles* did ſo regard,
As he with Princely gifts did him reward,
And to his Scutcheon adde his Lillies Royall.
The next was *Bernard*, who ſuch honour gained
Both by his valiant Acts and Vertues rare,
As iuſtly we may him with them compare,
That haue by Worth to Honors height attained.
The third was *Robert* ſo for valour praiſed
In many a fight, but chiefely in the field
Of *Marignan*, that Sunne and Moone beheld,
As to be *France's* Martiall he was raiſed.
In calmer times their Heyres occaſion wanted,
Not valiant hearts, their worth in Armes to ſhew:
And now their worthy Of-ſpring doth renew
Their honour in great *Britaine*, there tranſplanted:
Where they in happy manner grow and flouriſh,
But chiefely he, who ſhines in Worth and place
Among her Peeres, and whome our Soueraign's Grace
Deſeruedly doth ſo aduance and cheriſh.
Theſe goodly branches, whom their Worth commen-deth,
From Stemme haue ſprouted of that Royall Tree,
Which doth from ſtormes with ſheltring ſhadow free
Great *Britaine*, and in height to Heau'n aſcendeth.

A ſhort Collection of the moſt notable places of Hiſtories quoted in this *Memoriall.*

I Haue thought it meete, the better to ſhew how this Memoriall agreeth with Hiſtoricall truth, to adde thereunto the moſt notable places of Hiſtories quoted in the Margent, without altering the ſence of the Authors, yea, or their words, but onely in that they are tranſlated, and in the abridgement of ſome narrations, wherein other mens actions are interlaced. To the ſaid paſſages I haue added nothing but the connexion, and ſome few briefe obſeruations. Which collection I haue the rather made, for that the things contained in this Memoriall, that are of leaſt importance and doubtfulneſſe, being drawne from Records and Relations of honorable and credible perſons, the contents thereof which are of greateſt importance, and may ſeeme moſt doubtfull, are teſtified and averred by theſe paſſages.

The charge which he had of a Company of men of Armes, is thus recorded by Malingre *a* French *Hiſtoriographer.*

Hiſt. Chronol. *Charles* the ſeuenth, who did firſt inſtitute the ordinary Companies of men of Armes in *France*, erected the Company of *Scottiſhmen* of Armes of the remnant of the *Scottiſhmen* ouer-throwne at *Vernueil*, which conſiſted of an hundred men of Armes, and two hundred Archers, giuing them the firſt place among the *French*

French bands of that kinde: Of which Company the ſaid Author ſaith, that *Bernard Stuart* Lord *D'Aubigni* was the ſecond Captaine.

Of his Embaſſage to the King of Scotland, Leſley *Biſhop of* Roſſe *maketh mention in this manner*: *Charles* the eighth ſent into *Scotland Bernard Stuart* Lord *D'Aubigni*, and Doctor *Mallart* his Embaſſadours, to renue the ancient League betweene the two Kings and Nations. Hiſt. Scot. l.

Of his comming to England *with King* Henry *the ſeuenth, the ſaid* Leſley *writeth thus*: He commanded thoſe Forces, that accompanied the Earle of *Richmond* into *England*, and did him good ſeruice againſt the Vſurper, King *Richard*. So as the ſaid Earle being crowned King, did therefore euer after fauour the *Scottiſh* Nation. Ibid.

The ſame is confirmed by the foreſaid Malingre, *who affirmeth*, That he was the Kings Lieutenant generall of the Army, which was ſent to *England*, to aſſiſt *Henry* the ſeuenth, againſt *Richard* the third. Hiſt. Chronol.

Of his Embaſſage to the Pope, Guicciardin *writeth thus*: King *Charles* ſent to the Pope foure Embaſſadours: to wit, *Bernard D'Aubigni* a Chiefetaine, being a *Scottiſhman* by Nation, one of the Treaſurers of *France*, the Preſident of the Parliament of *Prouince*, and *Peron de Baſche*. In his Hiſt. of Italy l. 1.

Where is to be noted, that among men of ſuch dignity he had the firſt place. Yea, he was of ſuch reputation, as Paulus Iouius *doth name no other Embaſſador but him, writing of his Embaſſage in this wiſe*:

To the Pope was ſent for Embaſſador, *Bernard D'Aubigni* a Scottiſhman, of the Royall Family of the *Stuarts*, a renowmed Warriour: who had direction in his iourney to *Rome* to treat with *Iohn Bentiuoli, then Lord of Bononia*, Hercules D'Eſte, *Duke of* Ferrara, Peter de Medices, *Chiefe Commander of the Common wealth of* Florence, and Pandulpho Petrucci *of* Siena: As alſo comming to thoſe Cities to learne what power they had, and how they were affec- Hiſt. l. 1.

affected: and moreouer to view and marke well the paſſages of the *Alpes*.

Ibid. The ſaid *Iouius* ſaith, that *D' Aubigni* in Rome accompanied with the ordinary Embaſſador in the Conſiſtory did grauely ſhew, vpon what right was grounded the Kings deſſigne of inuading the Kingdome of *Naples*, and ſeriouſly aduiſed the Pope and his Cardinals, that they would rather try the friendſhip, then the power of the French.

Ibid. *He relateth his enterpriſe in Romagna, and what forces he cõmanded in theſe words*: D'Aubigni with a powerfull number of Heluetians, and his horſemen of great *Britaine*, and about three hundred *Frenchmen* of Armes, went to *Romagna*: whither was come a little before, the Earle of *Gayazzo*, Commander of the forces of *Milain*, which were ſix hundred men of Armes, and three thouſand footmen, to ioyne himſelfe with him.

Hiſt. Hiſp. l. 26. c. 7. Mariana *deſcribing the ſucceſſe of this enterpriſe ſaith*, that the forces of *France* and *Milain*, *D' Aubigni* being their chiefe Conductor, did oppoſe themſelues to *Ferdinand* Duke of *Calabria* in *Romagna*, and forced him to returne homeward.

In the raigne of King Charles. Hiſt. l. 1. Serres *writeth*, that being ſent to *Calabria* with ſom forces, he ſubdued the ſame wholy, except the Towne of *Regium*.

Of his aduancement at the Kings departure from *Naples*, *Iouius* ſaith, The Prouince of *Calabria* was committed to *D' Aubignies* charge: whome the King made alſo great Conſtable, which is the chiefe honour of Warfare.

In his Hiſt. l. 8. c. 1. *And* Philip de Commines *writeth*, that the King left in *Calabria* the Lord *D' Aubigni*, a *Scottiſhman* by Nation, a good Knight, wiſe and honourable: who was great Conſtable of the Kingdome. And the King gaue him the Earledome of *Acri*, and the Marquiſate of *Squillazzo*.

In vita Conſ. *As for the maner of his gouernment*, Iouius *teſtifieth*, that he gouerned with great moderation and mildeneſſe this Nation Demi-Gretian:

Hiſt. Hiſp. l. 26. c. 10. *Whereunto* Mariana *addeth*, that *D' Aubigni*, a Scottiſhman,

man, and a valiant Chiefetaine did by his valour and wiſedome vphold the *French* part in *Calabria*.

Of the Duke of Monpenſier, *whoſe gouernment is ſometimes taxed in the precedent Memoriall,* Philip de Commines *ſpeaketh thus:* For chiefe Gouernor there remained the Duke of *Monpenſier* of the houſe of *Bourbon*, a good Knight and valiant, but not very wiſe. Hee was wont to lie a bed till noone. Lib.8.c.1.

The Lord *D'Aubignies* Victory in the battell fought againſt *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, is deſcribed at length by *Paulus Iouius* in the third booke of his Hiſtory, and by *Du Haillan* in the reigne of Charles the 8.

Mariana *thus maketh mention thereof: D'Aubigni* knowing our mens deſigne, went fiercely againſt the King, where he muſt needes haue paſſed. *Conſaluo* aduiſed him not to fight. But the King carried away with the heate of youth, and neglecting his counſell, reſolued to fight, and was ouercome. Hiſt.Hiſp.li.26. c.10.

Of his ſickneſſe after the victory, Guicciardin *ſpeaketh in theſe words:* The proſperity of the *Frenchmen* began to decline, *D'Aubigni* being fallen into a long ſickneſſe: vvhich interrupted the courſe of his victories. Hiſt.l.3.

And Du Haillan *making mention as well of his ſickneſſe, as of the decay of the* French *faction, ſaith,* That *D'Aubigni* afflicted with ſickneſſe, was vexed with impatience to ſee, that by the negligence of *Gilbert* of *Monpenſier*, the Kings affaires grew weake, and worſe and worſe euery day. But it was long ſince the Souldiers had receiued their pay, the mony which that Kingdome yeelded, being already wholy conſumed. Hu regne du Roy Charles.

Which diſorder and the like, hauing beene the cauſe of the Frenchmens *decay, yet* Mariana *aſcribing to the valour and diligence of* Conſaluo *the good ſucceſſe, which he had in* Calabria *during the ſickneſſe of the Lord* D'Aubigni, *writeth of the one, and the other in this manner:* The day after the capitulation Hiſt. Hiſp.l.26. c.12.

pitulation of *Atella*, (*whereby the* Frenchmen, *after a great ouer-throw, the Duke of* Monpenſier *being their Generall, were bound to depart out of the Kingdome of* Naples) *Conſaluo* returned into *Calabria*, the greateſt part whereof was in his abſence brought vnder the *French* yoke by *D'Aubigni* a moſt valiant and ſtirring warriour, but a man of valour and wiſedome more approued, then fortunate, for that he had to deale with ſo ſtrong an Aduerſary: whoſe diligence preſſing him euery where, he was conſtrained to yeeld to the Articles of agreement made with common conſent by the *Frenchmen*, and leauing *Italy*, to returne into *France*.

Hiſt. Hiſp. l. 26. c. 12.

Au regne du Roy Louis 12.

Of the enterpriſe of Milllain, Du Haillan *hath theſe paſſages that follow*: The King had aſſembled an Army of fiue and twenty thouſand footemen, and of ſixe thouſand horſemen. He gaue the conduct of them to *Bernard Stuart*, Lord *D'Aubigni*, *Lewis* of *Luxenbourg*, Lord of *Ligni*, and *Iohn Giacomo Triuulcio*; all men of great experience and ſufficiency in the Myſtery of Armes.

D'Aubigni aſſaulting *Nona* with his troupes, tooke it at the firſt aſſault. The City of *Dertona* was yeelded immediately after to him.

And they of *Pauia* fearing the mis-fortune of the *Alexandrians*, did not make longer reſiſtance.

Hiſt. epit. l 17.

Paulus Iouius *naming D'Aubigni the principall Leader in this enterpriſe, ſaith*, That *Sforza* being aſtoniſhed by the newes which he had of the defeate of his Army, and of the taking of *Alexandria*, was quite diſ-heartned: and leauing *Milain*, fled to the Emperour *Maximilian*: and that ſoone after, King *Lewis* hauing receiued the moſt pleaſing newes of this victory, came to *Milain*; and that all the Townes of *Sforza's* dominion, with the City of *Genua*, yeelded to him.

Of the enterpriſe of Naples, Du Haillan *hath written that which followeth in ſundry places*: D'Aubigni departed from Milain *with twenty thouſand footemen, and foure thouſand horſemen.*

Horſemen. He tooke the Caſtles of the Lords of the houſe of Columna well fortified, ſome by force, and ſome by compoſition.

Au. Regne de Louis 12.

When hee came to paſſe the Riuer of Gariglian, the Frenchmen were moleſted by the Enemies Army. But the Lord *D' Aubigni* lowdly reproching to the French Horſmen their arrogant boaſting a little before, that they alone without the helpe of the Foot-men, would ouercome their enemies, they ſet on them ſo couragiouſly, as at the firſt encounter they put them to flight.

Soone after Naples yeelded, and King *Frederic* did capitulate with the Lord *D' Aubigni*, that the King ſhuld giue him a certaine yeerely Penſion. He had leaue alſo to carry away his moueables, and contented himſelfe with the Lord *D' Aubigni's* Letters to the King, and without any other aſſurance, came into France to the King, who gratified him not onely with the penſion promiſed to him, but alſo gaue him many good townes, houſes, and faire gardens.

The affaires of Naples being ended, the King was troubled with no other care, but of ſettling the ſtate thereof, which (as it happeneth in time of war) was very much ſhaken. To which end hee commanded fiue Ciuilians, of honeſt life, and good reputation, to bee admitted into the Senate. And ſome telling the Lord *D' Aubigni* of the learning of *Iouianus Pontanus*, he fell into ſuch a liking of him, as ſending for him, the next day he beſtowed on him great and rich Preſents, and offered him a place in the Senate, with the fiue already choſen.

Hitherto Du Haillan *maketh no mention of the Duke of Nemours, but aſcribes to the Lord* D' Aubigni *whatſoeuer was done, eyther in warre, or in ſettling the State. But hee ſaith,* That after, the King gaue the chiefe authority to *Lewis* of Armaignac, Duke of Neimours.

As for the diſcord, which fell betweene the Frenchmen *and* Spaniards, *for the confines of that Kingdome diuided betweene*

Hiſt. Hiſp. li. 27. c. 10.

both their Kings, Mariana *ſaith*, That after the taking of Naples, there aroſe diſcord betwixt both Nations, as it muſt needs haue come to paſſe, they being in conditions, manners, and faſhions extremely different.

Of the Lord D'Aubignies *iourney into Calabria, going to warre againſt the Spaniards*, Iouius *writeth in this manner*: *D'Aubigni*, who had next to the Duke of Nemours the greateſt authority in the Army, went to Calabria with the third part thereof, being there much renowmed, both for hauing in the time of King *Charles* with great moderation and mildneſſe gouerned that Nation Demi-Grecian, and for that by his Martiall proweſſe he ouercame King *Ferdinand*, and *Conſaluo* in a memorable battell: So as in all mens iudgement he was preferred before all other French Commanders. For which reſpects, there were many beholding and well-affected to him in particular, beſides them which were of the Angeuine faction. The principall of thoſe were the Princes of Biſignan, and Salerne, and the Earle of Mileto, who reuolted from the Spaniards, as ſoone as the two Kings fell at variance. The Lord *D'Aubignies* comming was much deſired by them, deſiring as much to help him in the War with their ſeruice and meanes, which were more then meane. They, together with others of the ſame part, inuited him by letters and meſſages to haſten his comming, and to ſhew the Banners of France to that people, ready to follow them. Wherefore, ſatiſfying their deſire, as ſoone as he came, he found himſelfe not deceiued in the expectation which he had of their affection & ſeruice. For both in Coſenza their chiefe City, and in all the other Townes of that Prouince, the gates were opened to him, and the Spaniſh Garriſons & Officers driuen out of them; ſo as with very little bloud-ſhed he wanne all the Country, euen to the very ſtraits of Meſſina.

The battell of Terine, and his victory is ſet forth by the ſaid Iouius. Don Hugo de Cardona, with an Army which hee brought from Sicilie, hauing much annoyed the French party

party in Calabria: the Lord *D' Aubigni* went to encounter him, hauing in his Army the Princes of Beſignan and Salerne with their troupes, *Grigni* with his light Horſe-men, and *Malherbe* with his Gaſcoyne Archers, and three Companies of Heluetians. But his principall ſtrength conſiſted in his men of Armes, among which was moſt eminent a wing of Scottiſh-men, which were his familiars, and faithfull to him. The enemies informed of his preparation, did not expect him til two dayes after they had notice thereof. But this expert and vigilant Captaine beguil'd their expectation. For with French expedition marching night and day, through wayes little hanted, hee ſhewed himſelfe to them the next morning, and forthwith ſet on them. The Spaniards ſuſtained couragiouſly the aſſault, ſo as the combat was alike fierce and bloudy on both ſides. *D' Aubigni* ſeeing this, commanded *Grigni* with his wing to ruſh vpon the Spaniſh and Sicilian Infantery; which hee doing diſordered them. On the other ſide, the Enemies Horſemen, by the encouragement & example of *Cardona*, ſuſtained the aſſault of the Calabrians, with like ſlaughter on both parts. But *D' Aubigni* aduancing his troups, the Spaniſh and Sicilian Cauallery not being able to reſiſt the Scottiſh-men of Armes, was defeated, and therewithall the Infantery was ouerthrowne & cut in pieces. *Grigni* a moſt valiant Knight was ſlaine in the combat, and *D' Aubigni* himſelfe being in like danger, was reſcued by meanes of *Iohn* Duke of Albany, calling others to ſuccor him, as *Du Haillan* teſtifieth.

As concerning the ouerthrow which hee had not long after this victory, Du Haillan *relateth it to this purpoſe*: *Don Hugo de Cardona*, hauing repaired his Army, increaſed the ſame with a new ſupply of fiue thouſand, ſo that his Army conſiſted of eight thouſand men in Armes. And albeit the Lord *D' Aubigni* knew the aduantage they had in number, neuertheleſſe, being confident in his owne ſufficiency, and the tried valour of his Souldiers, and weary of waiting for new ſupply from the King, he reſolued to try the fortune

Au Regne de Louis 12.

In vit. Conſ. l. 2. of warre. But his Army was defeated, and he himſelfe being in danger to be ſlaine, was reſcued by a troupe of Scottiſhmen, *whoſe valour in this fight* Iouius *commendeth, as alſo he telleth how* D'Aubigni *was reſcued by them.*

In naming the Generall of the Spaniards *in this battell,* Mariana *and* Iouius *differ from* Du Haillan: *for they call the Generall* Ferdinand Andrāda.

Guicciardin *maketh mention of his defeate in theſe words:*

Hiſt. l. 5. *D'Aubigni* was defeated and taken in the ſame place, wherein ſome yeeres before, hee had with ſo much glory ouercome and diſcomfited King *Ferdinand* and *Conſalno*: So vnconſtant is the proſperity of Fortune. He was one of the moſt excellent Captaines that *Charles* brought into *Italy*, and of a free and noble diſpoſition. And this his miſ-fortune proceeded only from a too earneſt deſire of victory.

This teſtimony of Guicciardin, (*who is held to be ſparing, yea, niggardly in commending any man*) *eſpecially being giuen in the time of his miſ-fortune, maketh much for his honour But the too great earneſtneſſe whereof he ſeemeth to taxe him, is by* Mariana (*though otherwiſe as tarte in cenſuring as he is*) *accounted warlike policy, howbeit wanting ſucceſſe: for he telleth,*

Hiſt. Hiſp. l. 27. c. 26. That by the death of *Porto Carrero* Generall of the *Spaniſh* Army, chancing at that time, there ariſing a ielouſie betweene the chiefe of the Army about the ſucceeding to him, and the Souldiers being diſcontented for want of pay, *D'Aubigni* hauing intelligence thereof, and hoping thereby to winne aduantage, did then offer them battell, albeit he failed in the ſucceſſe.

It is likewiſe probable, that hee was rather moued to fight, ſeeing the decay of the Frenchmen, *and the* Spaniards *preuailing, as alſo the Kings ſlackneſſe in ſending thither ſupply of men or money,* the ſaid King being (as Du Haillan ſaith) ſo niggardly and pinching, that it is the common opinion, that fearing he ſhould ſpend mony in vaine, he ſuffred the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Milain* to be loſt.

Ioui-

Iouius saith, That after this ouerthrow, *D'Aubigni* with drew himselfe into the Fortresse of *Angitola*, complaining of Fortune, which had so deceiued him, hauing beene til then inuincible, & twelue times been victorious in battell, since he began to be a Warriour in *France* & *Britaine*. In vit. Consl.a

Whence wee may gather, that many of his military actions and victories are wrapped in obliuion.

The same Iouius *telleth*, That whiles hee was besieged in the said fortresse, the Duke of *Nemours* hauing beene slaine, and his Army defeated by the *Spaniards* at *Cirignola*, and *Consaluo's* letters touching this victory, hauing beene sent to the *Spanish* Commanders that besieged him, and by them to him, he said, that he perceiued Fortune to bee very opposite to the *French* part; and therefore iudging it folly and wilfulnesse to withstand her, he promised that he would yeeld himselfe, if that were true, which was written. Whereof being certified by Messengers, which he had purposely sent out to know the truth, he came out of the Castell apparelled in cloth of *Tissue*, and with a cheerefull and merry countenance yeelded himselfe, vpon condition that all those of his company should be set at liberty, and himselfe only kept in free custody. And it is said, that he sharply reproued two young Lords, his Kinsmen, (who were after renowmed Warriours) for that more faintly, then was fit for men, namely, for them being *Scottishmen*, and of the Bloud Royall, they did bewaile the vnfortunate successe of the warre, not remembring, that valiant men should neuer be dis-heartned, but seeke by a fresh endeuour of vertue reuiued and growne inuincible, to recouer Fortunes fauour. In vit. Consl.a

A witty conceit of his and Consaluo's *returne to him, whereof I haue made mention, are contained in this relation of the same Author*: When the *Frenchmen*, after *Gayeta* was yeelded, were ready to depart from the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Consaluo* offering horses to many of them, *D'Aubigni* their Commander said to him, smiling: Sir, let vs then In vit. Consl. 3

haue good and ſtrong horſes, that may ſerue vs both for our iourney into *France*, and our returne hitherward: giuing him to vnderſtand, that they would come back to renew the warre. *Conſalno* vnderſtood him, and requited him with this returne: Come backe when it ſhall pleaſe you, for then ſhall you finde me as liberall, as I am now, in giuing you Horſes, Apparell, and Paſſeport: hereby ſignifying that, if they came, his Fortune and theirs ſhould be ſuch as it had beene.

Hiſt.Hiſp.l.29. c.9. *Of the honor done to theſe two Worthy perſons at* Sauona, Mariana *writeth thus*: At a feaſt in *Sauona* made by the *French* King to the King of *Spaine*, the two Kings would haue *Conſalno* to ſit with them at their table. During the banquet, the King of *France* ſhewed much reſpect and courteſie to him, notwithſtanding he had beene his aduerſary, extolling his vertue, his Martiall skill, his good Fortune, and the notable Monuments of his victories wonne in ſo many places. King *Ferdinand* entertained the Lord *D'Aubigni* with like honour and fauour.

¶ *The example cited by me of the honor done to his memory afer his death, is thus related by* Iouius:

Hiſt.l.15. *Proſpero Columna*, hauing been ſurpriſed at *Villafranca* in his lodging by the chiefe Commanders of King *Francis* his Army, and not being able to eſcape, he asked from a high window their names. And vnderſtanding that the Lord *D'Aubigni*, Nephew to the worthy Lord *Bernard*, was one of them, he yeelded himſelfe to him, as hauing had acquaintance with him, at his giuing ouer the Towne of *Breſcia*, whereof hee had beene Gouernour, and being well affected to him for the remembrance of his Vncle.

This *Proſpero* was then the chiefeſt and worthieſt Commander of *Italy*: And the chiefe Commanders of the *French* Army, beſides the Lord *D'Aubigni*, as *Iouius* nameth them, were *La Paliſſe*, who was Lord of *Chabannes*, and Marſhall of *France*, *Bayard* a famous Commander.

The

The Lords of *Imbercourt* and *Sancerre*.

These are the most notable places, which I could gather concerning this most worthily renowmed Lord. Wherewith if som things written of him by *Guicciardin*, *de Serres*, or any other doe not wholy agree, as not ascribing to him so much, as the relations of other Histories; hee cannot in reason be any whit disparaged thereby: seeing that they, who haue written most to his honour, as namely, *Iouius*, & *Mariana*, the one of them an *Italian* Prelate, the other a *Spaniard*, were in no wise partiall to him, writing onely by the way of him in that part of their Histories, wherin they do purposely extol and magnifie his aduersaries being of their own Nations, so as it may be iustly thought, that they haue ascribed to him rather too little, then too much.

(..)

These

THeſe Wiſhes following, directed and preſented to the Prince's Highneſſe at his Creation, I haue put to the preſſe rather now, then heretofore; for that I thought them, being contained in ſo few leaues, leſſe fit to bee publiſhed apart vnder the ſhelter of his Princely Name, then now, when as they adde ſomewhat to the precedent Memoriall dedicated to his Highneſſe. And I haue the rather at this time publiſhed them, how homely & vnpoliſhed ſoeuer they bee, becauſe I hope that the Worthineſſe both of their honeſt Subiect, and Princely Obiect will make them not to ſeeme at any time vnſeaſonable.

To the Prince's Highneſſe.

THee to inſtruct it is not here my drift, (proue,
GREAT PRINCE: *I only wiſh that ſuch thou*
As Thee to be thy Royall Fathers *Loue*
And Wiſedom teacheth in his ROYALL GIFT.

WISHES PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE'S Highneſſe at his CREATION.

NOW that each loyall heart of kingdomes three
Doth ioyfully congratulate with thee,
Moſt worthy Prince, in this thy Honor new,
Which by thy birth-right doth to thee accrew,
All wiſhing thee all ioy and happineſſe,
Their inward ioy all ſtriuing to expreſſe
With cheerefull countenance and applauding words,
With Bone-fires, Triumphs, Muſicall accords;
And ſome with Muſes Panegyricke ſtraines;
Though I come ſhort of them, whoſe happy veines
Of Poetry can make thy Fame to flouriſh,
Yet ſith thy worth and fauour to me nouriſh
My loue to thee, and cheriſh my deſire
To honour thee, as fewell doth the fire,
I muſt at this thy new aduancement vſe,
To ſhew my ioy, the chaunting of my muſe.
But ſith it is too homely to ſet forth
In any Panegyrike verſe thy worth,
I leaue the taske of acting ſuch a part
To them who can it act with better Art,

And to the honour of this happy Day,
In lieu of Praiſes, Wiſhes I doe pay.
And firſt I wiſh and pray to mighty *Ioue*,
This day to thee may a Commencement proue
Of happy Dayes, Months, Yeeres, and Iubilees;
Wherein thy bliſſe may grow ſtill by degrees;
That after that thy great and Royall Sire
Long ſhall haue reign'd (as is thy due deſire)
Inſtructions and examples thee to giue,
An old and happy King long maiſt thou liue.
But ſeeing that there is no other way,
Whereby a Prince more then a ſubiect may
Attaine to ſolid Honour, ioy and bliſſe,
Saue onely Vertue, which whoſo doth miſſe,
The greater in degree and ſtate he be,
The more reproach and woe incurreth he;
I wiſh and pray to God, that euery kinde
Of Princely Vertue may inrich thy minde:
That in *Religion* thou be neyther thrall
To ſuperſtition, nor fantaſticall;
But as thy Lord and Father feare and loue
Almighty God, that bleſſed thou maiſt proue.
I wiſh thee to be wiſe, as needing more,
Then other men, to follow Wiſedomes lore;
That thou thereby maiſt both preſerue thy ſelfe,
And thoſe whom thou ſhalt rule, from miſchiefes ſhelfe:
That *Prudence* of thy Vertues be the ſquare;
Without which, ſeeming Vertues vices are:
And that thy *Prudence* rul'd by honeſty,
Make thee deteſt all wicked policy:
That *Prudence* thee induce thoſe things to learne,
Which do thy weale and honour moſt concerne:
That by experience ſo it daily grow,
As that thou maiſt thy ſelfe and others know:
That by ſelfe-loue thou be not ſo beguil'd,
As on thine owne conceit too much to build:

That

That thou a prey to flatt'rers neuer be,
In iudgement being from ſelf-flatt'ry free:
That, loathing all their Syren ſongs, thou loue
Such as with loue and duty will reproue
What is amiſſe, and not thoſe ſoares offend
With corroſiues, that Lenitiues may mend:
That wiſe mens counſell, and not theirs thou take,
Whom ouer-weening thoughts preſumptuous make;
Who iudgement and experience want t' aduiſe,
Or rather ſlie and witty are, then wiſe:
That men thou vſe for what they are moſt fit,
And not too much to any one commit:
That thou both know and curb him, that pretend's
Thy weale, but aim's at his owne crooked ends:
That ſo thou doe not men or things miſtake,
As for the worſe the better to forſake;
As moſt men doe, whom fancie blinde doth moue
More glittering ſhow's, then ſolid worth t'approue:
That none but good and worthy men thou fauour,
To ſweeten of thy Worth and Fame the ſauour:
That *Prudence* teach thee ſo thy ſelfe to vſe,
As none may thee, and thou wilt none abuſe:
That wiſe in ſpeech, but more in deeds thou be;
Which is of wiſedome a more high degree:
That ſecrecie and ſpeech thou vſe in ſeaſon;
And truſt not, or diſtruſt not without reaſon:
That both the ſubſtance of affaires thou know,
And circumſtances; whence doth *Prudence* grow:
That, when thou ought attempt'ſt by reaſon mou'd,
By *conſtancy* thy *VViſedome* be approu'd:
For *Prudence*, and all Vertues, that direction
Take from her, haue by Conſtancy perfection:
That Gods aſſiſtance may thy Wiſedome bleſſe,
In all that thou attemptſt with good ſucceſſe.
Then wiſh I thee this Truth in mind to beare,
That Kings for Iuſtice firſt appointed were:

That thou maiſt *Iuſtice* doe, and loue it too,
Since Tyrants for their ends oft *Iuſtice* doe:
And that thy ſword of *Iuſtice* doe not ſpare
Such crimes, as haynous and malicious are:
That thou her Ballance equally doe weigh,
Not ſuffering ſpleen or fauour it to ſway:
That men accuſ'd may haue this iuſt refuge,
That thou wilt heare both parties ere thou iudge:
That in rewards as well as puniſhment,
Thy *Iuſtice* mens deſerts to weigh be bent:
That it may giue to euery man his owne,
Nor fauour more the Courtier then the Clowne:
And that thou ſee they, as thy ſelfe, be iuſt,
Whom to doe *Iuſtice*, thou ſhalt put in truſt:
That ſpiders webs they make not Laws betoken,
Which catching ſmaller flies, by waſps are broken:
That to their ſutors grieuance and decay,
They may not fruſtrate *Iuſtice* by delay,
Nor by renuing Suites, like *Hidra's* heads,
To cramme the Crue, that writes, reports, and pleades:
That from pretence of Conſcience and Law,
Decrees againſt them both they may not draw:
That th' Vnder-Rulers of thy flocks may feare
To flea them, or vniuſtly them to ſheare:
That as the members doe the head defend,
And it to them doth health and ſafety ſend;
So may thy ſubiects Thee, thou them protect,
And may thy *Iuſtice* none of them neglect:
That, when thou ſhalt thy Royal *Sire* ſucceed,
Thy *Iuſtice* may thee loue and glory breed.
But for that *Iuſtice* is a kinde of racke,
If *Mercy* make it not with meaſure ſlacke,
I wiſh that thou doe *Clemency* imbrace,
As beſt reſembling God in ſuch a caſe:
That men to loue thee rather thou allure
By *Mercy*, then by rigour awe procure:

That

That thou ſometime thy *Clemency* extend,
Where there is hope th'offender will amend;
And when as thence no publike ſcandall growes,
Nor wrong to any priuate perſon flowes;
Or when the fault concernes thee in ſuch wiſe,
As thence to thee no danger may ariſe:
That rather in thine owne, then others wrong,
To true remorſe thy mercy doe belong:
That wilfull malice with farre greater terror
Thou puniſh, then weake frailty or blinde error:
That thou, as aboue ſlanders reach, contemne
The Sland'rer, making him himſelfe condemne;
As *Philip*, *Iulius*, *Auguſt*, *Antonine*,
Veſpaſian did; whoſe glory ſtill doth ſhine:
That thou delight men to relieue and ſpare;
But puniſh them with griefe that guilty are;
Yet temper ſo in Country, Court, and City
Thy *Mercy*, as it proue not fooliſh pity:
That when thou ſhalt this Vertue put in vre,
With honor, ſafety it may thee procure.
Then wiſh I, that, as *Iuſtice* thou ſhalt cheriſh,
And *Clemency* her ſiſter, ſo thou nouriſh
Faith in performing promiſes, the prop
Of *Iuſtice*, and of Honors height the top:
That for a certaine truth thou vnderſtand
This Vertue rare to be the ſureſt band
Of friendſhip, commerce and ſociety,
And trueſt badge of morall honeſty;
That thou in word and practice it obſerue,
And neuer from it be induc'd to ſwerue:
And that not onely for thy wiſhed ends
Thou keepe thy promiſe, or for loue to friends,
But alſo to thy foes for Vertues ſake;
Whereby of foes thy friends thou maiſt them make:
That thou but for ſome vrgent cauſe bee loth
T'ingage thy ſelfe by word, but more by othe:

But that, when thou ſhalt do it, no reſpect
Thy plighted faith induce thee to neglect;
So as thy promiſe iuſt and lawfull be,
Which euer to be ſuch thou muſt foreſee:
That thy reſpect of honeſty and fame
May win thee of a faithfull Prince the name:
That ſuch perfidious counſell thou deteſt,
As would remoue this Vertue from thy breſt,
Since not the purchaſe of a Diadem
Can counteruaile the loſſe of ſuch a gem.
And ſince no vertue to a Prince or King
More loue doth purchaſe then his *Bounty*, ſpring
And fountaine of his bountifull rewards,
And Princely gifts; thy honour who regards,
Cannot but wiſh thee to be liberall,
And ſo do I: yet wiſh I therewithall,
That Iudgement may thy Bounty ſo direct,
As therein be no notable defect,
Nor great exceſſe; both which extremities
Are vices that do blinde mens inward eyes,
And make them without meaſure ſpend or ſpare:
Wherefore I wiſh that with a heedefull care
Thou to the golden meane thy ſelfe apply,
In being frugall, and not niggardly;
As alſo that thou ſpend with a due meaſure,
And not exhauſt by lauiſhing thy treaſure:
That ordring ſo thy Bounty by proportion,
Thou neuer neede ſupply it with extortion:
That Thrift thy Bounties treaſurer thou make:
That men of merit may thereof partake;
To wit, ſuch as for ſeruice done deſerue,
Or they who can thee and their country ſerue:
That thy rewards for ſeruice place may haue
Before thy gifts, as equity doth craue:
Yet that thy Bounty alſo thou extend
To men diſtreſſ'd, and for thy honor ſpend

In

In all occaſions, that may it aduance,
And namely in the princely maintenance
Of thine Eſtate and Court in euery thing,
Which might neglected ſtaine to honour bring:
And that too much thou do not giue to any,
That thou thereby mai'ſt giue the more to many:
That impudence and importunity
May not extort thy *Liberality*:
But that thou freely moſt on them beſtow,
Who beſt deſerue, although in asking ſlow:
And that to ſuch as by thy gifts would thriue,
Much rather, then to Spend-thrifts, thou do giue:
That, where t'impart thy bounty thou haſt reaſon,
Thou doe not long delay, but giue in ſeaſon:
That as by others rather, then by thee,
That ſhould be done which may diſtaſtfull bee;
So meerely from thy ſelfe thy Bounty flow,
That men may thankes to thee, not t'others ow:
That, as to many thou ſhalt liberall proue,
So God to thee be in his grace and loue.

Moreouer, ſith a Prince not only deckt
Muſt be with vertues, that may him direct
To rule in peace, but muſt be arm'd likewiſe
With Fortitude againſt each enterpriſe
Of Foes, or Rebels, that would make a breach
Of peace in his eſtate, or yet impeach
His honour with vnſufferable wrongs,
This Vertue to my wiſhes eeke belong's,
Moſt noble Prince, ſince it belongs to thee,
Their worthy Obiect, whom I wiſh to bee
A ſecond *Magnus*, or firſt *Maximus*,
As thou art borne to be firſt *Carolus*
Of Kingdoms three: which that thou maiſt defend,
And them repreſſe, that would thy hurt intend,
I wiſh thou be as ſtout and valiant found,
As *Charlemaigne* for valour moſt renown'd:

Yet

Yet that as, warre for dread thou do not ſhunne,
So thou not to it through ambition runne:
That warre thou iuſtly make, deſiring peace,
And wrong not any for thy States encreaſe:
That thou in time of peace prouide for warre;
For good prouiſion daring foes doth ſcarre:
That, when thou ſhalt be forced warre to wage,
Not thine, but th'enemies ſtate may be the ſtage:
That thou, whom it behou's by ſea, and land
To be well arm'd, both warrefares vnderſtand:
That when *Bellona's* blaſt ſhall ſound the charge
To bloudy battell, fraughting *Carons* Barge,
Thy courage ſo may in thy deedes appeare,
As that thy wiſedome ſhine in them as cleare;
That ſo thou happy made by good ſucceſſe
Maiſt all thy enemies vanquiſh and repreſſe;
And fraught with glory turning home againe,
In Peace a happy Monark long time raigne.

And though by many *Temperance* be thought
A gueſt to Princes Courts not to be brought,
Yet I to thee with duty her preſent,
And wiſh that thou to cheriſh her be bent,
Much rather then *Intemperance* her foe,
Which workes to them, that entertaine her, woe:
For in the minde, and body, goods and fame,
Shee breedeth ſinne, and ſickneſſe, loſſe, and ſhame.
Wherefore I wiſh that her thou doe reiect,
And *Temperance* for thy behoofe affect:
That ſhe may make thee continent in minde;
In Diet, to ſobriety inclin'de;
And moderate in euery kinde of pleaſure;
Whence with thy bodies health there ſhall a meaſure
In thy expences to thy profit flow;
For health and wealth by Temperance doth grow:
That ſhee in thee all kinde of vertue nouriſh,
And, as ſhe made the praiſe and fame to flouriſh

Of *Cyrus*, both the *Scipio's*, *Antonine*,
And other Princes rare, ſo may ſhe thine.
Yet one remaineth of this ſacred crue,
Whom fully to be thine by reaſon due
I wiſh, thou her already in good meaſure
Poſſeſſing, with the reſt of vertues treaſure;
The name whereof is lowly *Modeſty*,
Yet well becomming higheſt *Maieſty*.
I wiſh therefore Thou modeſt be in minde,
Not vaine like a Ballown blown vp with winde;
Sith this vaineglorious vapour vented forth,
Bewrayes in th'inward emptineſſe of worth:
That Greatneſſe do not make thee ſwell with pride,
Since it muſt ebbe without a turning tide;
And ſince it maketh many a man himſelfe
To caſt away vpon Ambitions ſhelfe:
That lewd nor vaunting Thou be not in words,
Sith Modeſty in ſpeech great praiſe affords:
That, as in words, ſo modeſt in aſpect
Thou be, to purchaſe loue and due reſpect:
That in attire thy Modeſty may mend
Th'exceſſe, which *Britains* wealth doth vainely ſpend:
And that, therein eſchewing curious Art,
With vertue thou adorne thy better part;
As did *Auguſtus*, *Flauius*, *Traian*, *Marke*,
Whoſe glory ſhines free from obliuion darke:
That ſo with vertue and true honor deckt,
Thou make my Wiſhes haue their wiſh't effect.

A ſon Alteſſe.

CHarles, *qui fais honneur a ta Principautè,*
Non moins qu'a t' honnorer d' elle ſert la puiſſance,
Maintenant qu' inueſti tu y es, par naiſſance
Digne heritier eſtant d'une haute Royautè;
Pour tes faueurs & dons, amour & Loyautè
Te debuant, ce beau iour, qui d'honneur accroiſſance
Te donne, ie celebre auec reiouiſſance,
Et te rens par ma Muſe *humble hommage & feautè.*
Ce que dignement faire en Hymnes *ou* Cantiques
Ne ponuant par ſes vers, & chanſons trop Ruſtiques,
D' elle aidè ie le fai par mes Vœus *&* Souhaits;
Priant, qu'apres ton Pere en la Grande Bretagne
Tu regnes longuement vn autre Charlemagne,
Grand en merite, & gloire, & plein d'heur a iamais.

Ad eundem Illuſtriſſimum Principem.

NOn tibi delato, Princeps, *tam lætor honore,*
Quàm magis excelſum quòd mereare decus.
Nam generis qui iure tui, ceu more vetuſto,
Iam tibi contingit, ſit licet amplus honos;
Maiori tamen eſſe parem te, quæ indolis altæ
Virtutis q3 tuæ das, documenta docent:
Quæ precor augeſcant, poſſis vt ſemper honores
Creſcentes meritis antevenire tuis.

In

In nomen Illuſtriſsimi Principis:

Carolus Princeps Walliæ

Anagramma:

Clarus in pace, prælio, luſu.

Acroſtichis vtrumque continens.

CArolus incedit tam re, quàm nomine	*Clarus,*
Auctus honore nouo, defert quem pectore	*Lato*
Rex illi genitorque; vnde vrbs lætatur, &	*Aula,*
Omnis ei triplicis gratatur & Incola	*Regni.*
Lato hinc applauſu quiſque, & modulamine	*Vocis,*
Vultu hilari, & cunctis animo quæ gaudia	*Sentit*
Significare modis geſtit : ſibi debita	*Iure*
Princeps eximia quæ ſint facit indole	*Noſter.*
Regem ſpondet eum namque hæc fore tempore	*Pacis*
Inſtitia, Pietate, fide, tum Palladis	*Arte,*
Necnon magnanimo, ſed miti, pectore	*Clarum;*
Commoda curantem populorum, his ceu pater	*Eſſet;*
Egregium belloque Ducem, cui robore	*Pectus*
Polleat inuicto, geſtarum Encomia	*Rerum*
Sint cui grande decus parituraque nomen in	*Æuum,*
Virtutis ſpecimen cum claſſe per æquora	*Latè*
Victor præbuerit, terraque hoſtilibus	*Inſtans*
Armatus cuneis hoſtes ſuperauerit	*Omnes.*
Laudem hanc ipſe tuus præſagit, Carole,	*Luſus:*
Ludis Eques tu, ſiue Pedes, tua viuida	*Virtus*
Inde futura patet : ſucceſſu hæc Numina	*Summa*
Ætheris eſſe meis dent Omina conſona	*Votis.*

FINIS.